Business was dull at Hopolulu-market overhar 26th stocked with goods-specie holders were seeking investments. Two whalers in port.

From August 16, to September 30, fifty-four American whale shaps entered Lahaina with 54,550 barrels of whale oil, and 1,135 barrels of sperm. The whale fleet at Kamschatka had

fared sadly. Rev. W. Richards, formerly of the American Missions, and for twenty years a citizen of Honolulu, died there, Nov. 7th. He was mourn- which are worth pondering upon. ed over as a great public loss. Rev. C. Forbes.

wife and four children, Mrs. Dibble, and four children, had sailed for this country. Proposals for building a theatre, to hold not iess than 500 spectators have been issued at tion to prevent speculations in public lands, as

A theatrical company now playing there has very fair succes, says the News.

So many cases of abandonment of native waves by foreigners have occurred, that a law has beed enacted obliging all who marry Hawaan oath never to abandon their wives; or to take the oath of allegiauce and become Hawaian citi-

The Samoan Islands have been visited by an epidemic influenza. In a district of 2,500 inepidemic influenza. In a district of 2,500 in-pabitants, sixty deaths have occurred, and in existing: Therefore, larger proportions in several other places. The Sydney Chronicle gives accounts from

New Zealand of murders and robberies. 700 natives had broken up the settlement of Mana-Wellington At Sidney, stock was being rapidly taken

for a Railroad to Gouldborn, a distance of 119 speculation in such lands. Temperance was progressing in New South

Chian. Ship Panama, direct from Canton to New York, brings eleven days' later news from the Celestial Empire.

On the 5th December, six British subjects were killed, and their bodies horribly mutilated. Sir John Davis demanded redress; the Chinese govhear of the murderers being arrested and punished by the Emperor.

It seems that some forty-right villages had combined to kill off the "barbarians," or forassigned, is, that they steal, cut trees, get drunk, power is with the European, and the Chinese Since writing the above, the Water Witch

in secents aroen days, from China, brings word that four of the Chinese who were engaged in murdering the British merchants, had been desame fate. All was trauquil.

December 29, a British steamer had destroyed several Chinese pirate vessels, and killed large numbers of their crews.

We have a week's later news from this illfated country, with full details of guerilla fights, resolution: Gen. Briscoe left Vera Cruz, February 19, with detachments of the Louisiana and Georgia edge of a chapparal-when some four hundred Mexicans rushed upon them, and a deadly fight from that place. Sevenly-five Americans joined their com-

besides having many wounded. The teamsters fled. The Colonel was obliged to leave his killed adopted. and wounded on the field, and proceed to Cor- The House, as it is, has no dignity, nor can

signed by Gen. Butler the next day.

Puebla, to organize the Court of Inquiry, and We hope the measure will be pressed.

the city on Sunday night, 15 or 20 Texans sal- cording to the federal ratio &c. lied out and killed 17 Mexicans and wounded

can power rules! Let an example be made in youd that. justice to humanity of all such horrid burbarity. Gen. Scott has taken leave of the army. The American Star, referring to his withdrawal, ing the tenure of the Supreme Judges from good

MAJOR GEN. SCOTT.-By reference to general orders it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned Among them we notice he following: over the command of the army to Major Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the General had reested to be relieved when active operations eased, we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made. He has accomplished so much against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen. Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many ac eye will fill with tears this morning, when they rend his last order

Even in his short order, he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812,

es he was here until to-day.
"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign - a small part of whose to be relieved by a General of established merit and distinction in the service of his country.'.

Anna—he is out with another letter. He is a fallen chief, and will probably end his days far away from Mexico. away from Mexico.

Herrera is ill. Gen. Lane is off on a secre-Herrera is ill. Gen. Lane is off on a secret and others from abroad, very often employment expedition. Yet it is said there is a truce to be signed for two months. signed for two months

Vacatan

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent denies that the subject of the annexation of Yucatan has been brought before the Chief Executive. "He may deay what he of the Cincinnati Herald, "I know that it has."

He states further, that M. Sierra has urged the measure, has declared that the people of Yucatan desire to be annexed, and adds:

"And this is not all. Commissioners not long state were here from Tamanlines and New York."

Saventh ward, People of Lamandell; Saventh ward, Joen B. Ramadell; Saventh ward, People of Lamandell; Saventh ward, People of Lamandell, People pleases," says the well informed correspondent

since were here from Tamaulipas and New Leon, with overtures for voluntary annexation to this repu lie, but they received no encouragement

from the Administration. It is not the extension of the area of freedom, that Mr. Polk seeks. He wants no voluntary annexation of free States. The policy of this and every other pro stavery Administration is, and will be, just as much contiguous territory on our south-west, and just as fast as slavery may demand. "De-mocracy" may secure slavery, but slavery will always swindle Democracy."

It will not be long before we have in officia form the details of these propositions.

gestions and moves were made in the House

Important Moves. On March the 13th, several important sug-

Mr. Sylvester .- A preamble and resolution designed to prevent "fist fights" or as Mr Rockwell has it, scuffles in the House. Laid over. Mr. SLINGERLAND .- A preamble and resolu-

follows Whereas, under the present policy regulating the sales of the public lands, monopolies op those who design settling on the public domain women, to give a bond of \$1,000, and take are compelled to pay large prices to speculators for lands which they have obtained from the Government at a low rate; and whereas an imperative necessity has grown out of this state of things that measures be taken that the public domain shall be disposed of only in limited

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill to this House to give actual settlers the benefit of limited quantities of the public lands for a compensation which shall not exceed fifty cents per water, and forced the inhabitants to retire to acre; said bill also providing that for all tracts of land above such specified quantities, the price shall be increased in such proportions so as to prevent all unwarrantable and unnecessary

On motion of Mr. Wm. T. LAWRENCE: Resolved, That the Committee of Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United into the code of national law (in conformity with the practice now recognized as obligatory in conquests on land) the principle that in wars between nations private vessels not armed for offence and not carrying munitions of war (although belonging to the citizens or subjects of a belligerent nation) shall be free from capture or ernment had offered none; therefore, Canton was detention by an enemy; and that the committee to be blockaded. Before that is done, we shall be authorised to report by resolution or other-

Mr. PALFREY offered the following resolu

Resolved. That the President be requested ! communicate to this House, if not inconsistent eigners if they came among them. The cause with the public interest, copies of instructions eigners if they came among them. The cause with the public interest, copies of instructions abuse the women and children. And we date Hogan, employed by this Government in the Island of Hayti, in the year 1844 and 1845; asy all this is true. For civilization makes it-also, copies of any correspondence between self known to barbarians everywhere, in its the Department of State and said Hogan duworst form and through its coarsest vices. Yet ring and subsequent to the time of the said

Mr. Tuck offered the following proamble and

Whereas the laws of the United States now permit the collection of debts by the extent of executions upon persons held as slaves, and sales contated and all the guilty were to share the have been made of slaves by virtue of such laws; Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judici-

ary be directed to report a bill to prohibit the favor of the United States. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. King, of Georgia, offered the following Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the

Speaker of the House to cause, as soon as practicable, the desks to be removed from this hall, dragoons. At 4, P. M., some forty or fifty guer- the seats to remain as they are until some better illas were discovered -some twenty-five of our arrangements can be made; that he shall also troops charged upon them—they retreated to the cause a suitable tribuse to be erected in front of for the construction of a canal or railway along the Clerk's table, for the accommodation of such members as may desire to address the House nations if found practicable. M. K. moved the previous question.

Mr. DONNELL moved to lay the resolution on rates-charged three times through the Mexican the table; which motion was decided in the lines—lost Lieut Henderson and four dragoons, 68 agriculture by year and nays—year, 96—nays

We wish Mr. King's resolution had been

dova. A greater part of his wagons had been have while members are permitted to lounge, burned, and the mules taken by the Mexicans. write, or do as they please with snug seats and quire those of the United States. But they shall A train of 160 wagons, under an excert of 280 comfortable desks before them. Make them elect within a year, which character they will men. had arrived at Yera Gruz from the city of listen to the speaker, and members will take care their wish to retain the character of Mexicans. Mexico. A report was brought in that Santa that only good speeches are made. Many a Anna, with 2,000 soldiers, had attacked 400 wordy man will talk for hours, at his desk, who States. Americans, killing twelve, &c. It was not be- would never mount a tribune, and hold forth to empty seats, or their frowning or dissatisfied The dates from the city are to the 26th Fey- occupants. Abolish the one hour rule, adopt of the United States. ruary, and it was said an armistice for two such a resolution as that offered by Mr. King. months, having been agreed upon, was to be and the House would dispatch more business, have shorter and better speeches, and possess Gen. Cushing left the city on the 15th for dignity which it has not, and cannot now have

was then to adjourn to the city of Mexico for Mr. Johnson .- Resolutions affirming the prin ciple of rotation in office, and that federal offices A Texan Ranger was killed in the suburbs of ought to be distributed in different sections ac-

Laid on the table. Ayes 87, Nays 38 Mr. LAHM .- A resolution to reduce the mile-What horrible butchery! We trust no such age of members to \$5 for the first 400 miles; to wholesale murder will be tolerated where Ameri- \$2 for every twenty-five miles in distance be-

Mr. Thompson, of Mass .- A resolution chang-

behavior to a term of years. Notices of leave to introduce bills were given

"By Mr. CUMMINS .- Of a bill declaratory o the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States, and to secure and protect them in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their rights against the acts and influence of foreign Govnments and their diplomatic agents.
"By Mr. Wick.—Of a bill to prohibit the im-

ortation of slaves into the district of Columbia, with certain exceptions. "By Mr. CROWELL.-Of a bill to repeal much of the act approved February 27, 1801, and all other acts and parts of acts concerning the with the institution of slavery or the slave trade

therein.'

At several meetings of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, the condition of destitute children in our city has been a subject of earnest discussion. The members of the board have him in command of the proudest army in the felt themselves called upon to take some measures towards ameliorating that condition. It is not in their power to do much, but one plan has suggested itself to their minds which may prove instrumental of good. From personal observation the members have learned that always a comparatively large number of children in the city are in want of employment of some kind. It is also known that many of our citizens, as well as farmers and mechanics in the country, frequently have occasion to employ young per sons at their respective occupations; and in-stances have been presented in which persons thus employed have eventually been adopted as worthy members of the families in which they glory has been, from his position, reflected on have found a home, and thus have not only been the senior officer — Major General Scott is happy saved from suffering in youth, but have become industrious and respectable members of the com-

place accessible to the citizens, and to farmer

The beard has accordingly appointed one of its members from each ward to securiain, as far as possible, the number of young persons needing employment and houses, and to enter the names and places of residence of such in a book, which will be kept at the county clerk's offices.

To citizens and persons from abroad, the members of the board will cheerfully give such in-

Mexico agrees to furnish all documents in her possession which may be necessary to the adjustant on of these claims.

ART. 16. Each party may fortify any point it Seventh ward, Reuben Dawson; Eighth ward,

Of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic. Concluded at Guadaluse Hidalgo, on the second day of February, and Ratified, with the Amendments, by the American Senate, March 10, 1848. As this is a long document uncommonly lum-

ered with diplomatic verbiage, we shall serve our renders and give them a far better understanding of it by making a faithful condensation, which we proceed to do. The document commences in the name rules and conditions.

Almighty God, and sets forth the motives of the ART. 1. Declares that there shall be firm and

iniversal peace between the parties, withoutexeption of persons or places. of hostilities after the signing, and the restoraion of civil functions, as far as is consistent with

nilitary occupation. ART. 3. Immediately after the ratification by pressive to the people arise, and speculation is ports shall cease, and the troops of the United greatly encouraged at the expense of actual setStates in the interior of Mexico shall be removed. as speedily as practicable "to points that shall be selected by common agreement, at a distance from the sesports not exceeding thirty leagues." The Mexican governments to afford every fa-cility for the speedy removal of the troops, and to promote a good understanding between them and the inhabitants. The United States officers quantities to actual settlers, so as to exclude the in charge of Mexican Custom Houses are immediately to deliver them up to persons authorized by the Mexican government, together with all bonds for duties not yet due. And all the duties collected after the ratification are to be delivered up, less the cost of collection, within

The Mexican capital shall be evacuated in one menth from the reception by the commanding by a state of war.]
officer of the order to that effect, or sooner if Arr. 23. Provides

tablished by this treaty, with all the artillery and public property that was in them at the time o their capture, and not removed before the sign-States to open negotiations with the Powers of ing of this treaty, are to be restored to Mexico. VAS, BERNARDO CONTO, Christendom for the purpose of introducing The city of Mexico within the inner line of en- Mexican Commissioners. trenchments is included with the castles, &c. as to the restoration of artillery and public prop

The final evacuation of Mexico shall be completed in three months, or sooner, if possible.

If, however, this cannot be accomplished before the sickly season, from 1st of May to November, by arrangement between the Commander-in-Chief and the Mexican government, the troops may be placed in healthy situations at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty eron, Casa, Clarke, Crittenden, John Davis, Jef-

Prisoners of war on both sides are to be restored, and if Mexicans are held captive by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, the latter is to exact their release.

Arr. 5. The boundary line is to run in the ART. 5. The boundary line is to run in the and Yulce—37.

middle of the deepest channel of the Rio Grande Navs - Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, to the southern boundary of New Mexico at Buldwin, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Corwin, Posso. Thence west to the extremity of that Douglass, Greene, Lewis, Spruance, Upham southern boundary, thence north on the west- Webster, and Westcott--15. ern boundary of the same to the first branch of the Gila, or to the point nearest to such branch, and thence to such branch, and thence down the middle of said branch and the Gila, till the latter erapties into the Rio Colorado, thence across the Rio Colorado, following the dividing line be-

The southern and western boundaries of New Mexico are to be determined by J. Disturnell's map of the United Mexican States, published in New York, 1847, and to svoid all difficulty on the boundary between upper and lower Califorof the mouth of the Rio Gila, to a point one marine league south of the southernmost point Downs, Feich, Foote, Haunegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix. Douglass of the Port of San Diego.

Commissioners shall commence running and marking the boundary within a year from the ratification. The boundary shall be religiously massioners and the boundary shall be religiously respected. See

Agr. 6. Provides for the free pavigation in all time of the Gulf of California and the Rio Colorado below the mouth of the Gila, and likewise

ART. 7. Makes the navigation of the Rio Grande and the Gila free to both countries, and without the consent of the other.

ART. S. Mexicans in the ceded territory are free to reside where they are or to remove with any property they may possess, and they shall subjected to any contribution, tax or harge on account of such removal. Those who prefer to remain, may either retain

the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acbear, and if they do not within that time expres they shall be considered citizens of the United

In the said ceded territories property of every kind belonging to non-resident Mexicans, shall be respected as much as if it belonged to citizens

ART. 9. The Mexicans who do not retain their character as Mexicans shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States as soon as possible, according to the principle of the Federal Constitution, and enjoy all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the meantime they shall be protected in civil rights according Mexican laws. As to political rights they shall be on an equality with the citizens of other territories of the United States.

Ecclesiastics and religious corporations ar amply guaranteed in the discharge of their offices and the enjoyment of their property of every kind. The communication between Catholics in the

ceded territories and their ecclesiastical author-This article was in form expunged, and the

third article in the treaty with France in regard to the ceasion of Louisiana was substituted, which was in substance, that the ceded inhabitants shall be incorporated into the Union at the pleasure of Congress, and in the mean time they are to be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion Agr. 10. Confirming Mexican grants of land

ART. 11. The United States solemnly agrees forcibly to restrain all incursions into Mexico, of the savage tribes inhabiting its territories, and to exact satisfaction for any damage they

n the ceded territories and in Texas, was expun-

It shall not be lawful for an inhabitant of United States to purchase, or acquire, any Mexi-can or resident of Mexico, captured by the Indians of either republic, or any cattle, horses, mules, or any other property captured by them, or to provide such Indians with fire arms, or

ammunition, by sale or otherwise.

The United States engage to rescue all captive Mexicans brought by Indians into its terri-The United States will pass the requisite laws

to enable it to fulfil its engagements, and will have regard to them in all future removals of ART. 12. The United States engages to pay

15,000,000 in one of two modes, at the option of the Mexican government, to be designated by it at the time of its ratification. First mode,—Three millions of dollars to be paid down in Mexico on the ratification, and the alance by a six per cent United States stock, interest payable annually, and the principal re-deemable at the pleasure of the United States,

after two years, six months notice being given of intention to redeem.

Second mode,—Three millions to be paid on ification as above, and the remainder to be paid in annual instalments of three millions ach, with six per cent interest, from the ratification. Transferable certificates for these instalments, in sums at the pleasure of Moxico, to be delivered to her by the United States.

[The first of these modes was rejected by the Chamber into the Chamber.

the exception of the clause concerning the transferable certificates. ART. 13. The United States are to assum and pay the claims of our citizens settled against Mexico by the conventions of 1839, and

nited States Senate, and the last adopted with

Agr. 15. The United States discharge Mexico from all the claims of our citizens not then settled, but which may have srisen previous to the signing of this treaty.

Arr. 15. The U.S. exonerating Mexico fro all the claims aforesaid, agrees to make satisfac

tion for the same, to an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars, the claims to be settled by a commission, according to the principles of the unratified convention of

ART. 16. Each party may fortify any point it pleases to, within its own territory.

ART. 17. The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of 1831, except the additional articles of 1831, except the additional articles.

cle, and except so far as the said treaty may be

Agr. 19. Exempts from confiscation chandize imported into Mexico, through ports in the occupation of the United States, though prohibited by the Mexican tariff, if imported before the restoration of the custom houses, or within sixty days after, according to certain

Agr. 20. Extends to sixty days after the sigparties and the names and the powers of the nethe restoration of the custom houses should take place sooner than that.

Ast. 21. Provides, that if differences shall arise between the parties hereafter, they shall endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner," to set tle them peacefally, and the party considering itself aggrieved, shall not resort to reprisals or hostilities, until it has maturely dered whether it would not be better to settle the matter by arbitration, &c.

take place. 1. Merchants of either country residing in the other, are to be allowed time to collect their debts, settle up their affairs, and leave the country with their property. 2. All Royal has been taken possession of by the people, persons about their own business are not to be persons about their own business are not to be molested by the invading army, and all goods taken are to paid for. 3. Prisoners of war are to kindly treated, allowed to depart on their parole of honor, and fed with the same rations as if they belonged to the army which takes them captive. If parole is broken the laws of war are to take effect. The rations furnished to prisoners are to be paid for by the other party as a separate account when peace is restered.

An attack was made at 10 o'clock on the Tullenies, which now is in the hands of the National Guards. The people are busily engaged in throwing the furniture out of the windows, and firing the building. The populace have entered the cellar of the palace and are distributing the winesto the people.

The people have possession of all the railroad stations and barriers of the city. The rails of the mad have been removed, to prevent the armi-

This selemn covenant cannot be suspended

Agr. 23. Provides that this treaty shall be rat Ossible.

ART. 4. Immediately after exchange of ratifications, all castles, forts, territories, places and possessions that have been taken by the United States within the limits of Mexico as to be esmouths from the date of said treaty.

This document is signed by Mr. Taist, on the part of the United States, and by Lots G. Cor-AS, BERNARDO CONTO, and Mig. ATRISTAIN. SECRET ARTICLE-Provides that if Mexico is unable to ratify this treaty within the four since the 11th ult.

al months, dating from the expiration of the former period. The final vote on ratification is supposed to

YEAS-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby

Letters from Tace, or rather Santa Fe, sta that W. A. Jones, Sheriff, was killed by the In dians-who pursued him to Taos-took forty tween upper and lower California to the Pacific | inhabitants prisoners-killed two of them-and

The Ten Regiment Bill. The following is the vote on the passage of this

burned the town.

New Hampshire.

The Democrats have carried this State-Gov ruor, Legislature, and all.

The U. S. schooner On-ka-hy-e, Lt. Commanding BERRYMAN, 40 days from Rio de Jaforbids its being in any way impeded by either, neiro, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday, and came up to the naval anchorage on

Lt. Commanding BERRYMAN proceeded at once to Washington with despatches to the Government, from our Minister at Brazil.

The number of hogs killed in Cincinnati during the season just closed was 412,161. The number brought into that city from the country, dressed, was 74,880-making the total number slaughtered in Cincinnati and its vicinity, 487,-

The Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad Bill was defeated in the Virginia House of Dele-

gates on Friday by a vote of 43 to 75. The bill authorizing the Banks of Virginia to ssue small notes to a limited amount, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

destroyed by fire last week in Boston, and the elegant granite block with it. Loss \$300,000. The number of tobacco pipes used in Lon

Ma. Dickinson's printing establishment was

don last year was 364,000 gross, or 52,416,000

Forty-seven horses were burned in N. York city last week.

Arrival of the Cambria.-Bevolute France. NEW YORK, March 18.

The Royal mail steamer Cambria, was tele-graphed off the harbor this morning at 6 A. M., and shortly after arrived at her moorings. She ailed from England on the 26th ult., and brings the ailed from England on the 26th ult., and brings the following highly important and interesting news.

The intelligence from France is of a startling character. That country is again distracted by a revolution. Louis Phillippe has been forced to abdicate the throne and a republican form of government has been proclaimed. The royal family have been compelled to leave Paris. The revolution is spreading with rapid strides over the country, attended by dreadful loss of life to those who options its progress.

oppose its progress.
Intelligence has reached Liverpool from Paris to the 27th ult. Affairs there were more calm. The ministers were endeavoring to restore confidence, although they were still fearing harm, and the precursor of further outbreaks. The locality of Louis Phillippe is uncertain. The destination of the Duc de Nemours is said to be England. The Provinces are as much excited as the

people at the Capitol. The cause of the revolu-tion is said to be ascribed to Guizot's prohibition of the great reform banquets. At London consols had allen from 89 to 83. Paris, Feb. 24, 1848.

Louis Phillippe has abdicated the throne favor of Count de Paris, with the Duke of N favor of Count de Paris, with the Duke of Nemours proposed as regent, who was rejected. It was then proposed by Odillon Barrot that the regency should be formed under the Duchess d'Orleans, until the Count de Paris should have attained his majority. This proposition was also rejected, and the Chamber of Deputies pronounced in favor of a republic, which was insisted upon by them. The Duchess d'Orleans and Count de Paris went to the Chamber of Deputies at half

past 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Duc de Ne-mours, (who had been rejected by the Chamber the abdication of the King, has declared its sit tings permanent. The Chamber of Chamber of Deputies has refused to allow

the family of Louis Phillippe to resume the throne. There will be a great effort made to support the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a Republic is not agrecable to the ideas of the mass of the Deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the popuace overpowered the majority.

The King, at 1 o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuilleries, escorted by a party of the cavalry of the National Guards and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriage of his majesty went by the quays to the barier of Passy.

The troops were all drummed to-day, at noon, but not a soldier is to be seen. The troops of the Seine have fraternized with the National Guards, and the National Guards with the people. All intercourse with the two cities of the river is cut ff; but I hear, writes a spectator, distant firing

A Republic on the model of the United States

on of persons in blouzes, and well an the House the business was rather unimportant armed, has just passed through the streets, carrying the throne of the throne-room of the Palace of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, singing in the most stirring manner, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn.

The Mr. Hewell Cobb moved that an absence of the Tuilleries on their shoulders in triumph, singing in the most stirring manner, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn.

During the outbreak there has been a frightful loss of life. In many instances, the troops have refused to act against the people. The number of killed is said to be upwards of 500, principally in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, and

etween that and the Tuilleries. An attempt was made on the residence of the nancial minister, at eleven o'clock, which

The tocsin has been sounding all day through out Paris. The city is entirely in the hands the National Guards and the people.

The Count Mole was first proposed leader, and rejected by the people. M. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and a proclama-

throughout the city, and which was torn down wherever found by the public. Agr. 22. Provides certain rules to be observ-if war (which God forbid) should ever again mander of the National Guards. The placard take place. 1. Merchants of either country was written by M. Thiers and Barrot. It is said residing in the other, are to be allowed time to that General Lamoricierre had been killed, or at

the road have been removed, to prevent the arrival of troops from the country. The passengers from Boulogne to Paris were obliged to return from Neuf Chatel to Boulogne, as the railway had been stripped. All communication has been cut off with the city of Paris. The mail and passengers to the city are forced to return to

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been no improvement in the market for Breadstuffs and the business in the market for Breadstuffs and the business done has been exceedingly moderate, and the mar-ket for Com has been much depressed. Corron Market.—A reaction had been produced, and a decline of fully a quarter had been sustained

CONGRESS.

TURSDAY March 14.

nto Executive session on a message from the President, covering the nomination of Mr. Sevier as Commissioner to Mexico. The Senate, in Executive session, then con-

firmed the nomination of Mr. Sevier as Commis-

noner to Mexico. The doors were again opened and the Senate oceeded with the regular business. Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill previsusly offered by him to supply the deficiencies in

Mr. Cass moved to lay the bill on the table in der to take up the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Webster said the question pending before the Senate, when in executive session, ought to be decided before proceeding to discuss the Army

Mr. Hannegan was appointed Chairman of Sevier. On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate went into

In the House, the Chairman of the Committee on Claims reported sundry bills, which were read twice.

The Speaker laid before the House a community of the war. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report made to the Treasury Department, by the Superintendent of the coast survey, showing the progress of that work during

On motion, the House proceeded to the conderation of the bill to establish collecting dis ricts in the State of Louisiana; passed, The House then took up the message of resident, refusing to give the information pre-

viously asked for by resolution, relative to the re-turn of Santa Anna to Mexico. Mr. Tompkins addressed the House in a spe of great severity against the Executive. Mr. Daunton followed in reply, when, tion of Mr. Root, who next obtained the floor, the

House adjourned WEDNESDAY, March 15, SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate communication from Mr. Sevier, resigning his

Mr. Henton presented the resolutions of a meet ing at St. Louis, in favor of peace being made with Mexico. Mr. Cameron also offered sundry resolution

ent in the Senate.

from the State of Pennsylvania, in faver of a rail-Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked and btained leave to introduce a joint resolution for the purpose of promoting the purchase of American hemp for the use of the Navy, which

was read a first and second times and referred to the committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Wescott, from the Judiciary committee, ntroduced a bill for the relief of Leslie Combs. The amendments of the House to the bill for he relief of the heirs of Paul Jones were con-

on motion, the Senate laid aside the morning

of the negative, by yeas 17, nays 28. The question then recurred on the passage of Mr. Calhoun urged the postponement of the

Mr. Cass opposed the motion.

Mr. Mangum moved the postponement of the bill for a fortnight. The yeas and nays were called, and stood year 7. navs 28. The further discussion of the bill was continued by Messrs. Baldwin, Allen, Foote and Cal-

Without any action thereon, the Senate ad In the House, Mr. Green, of Mo., presente

a petition from sundry persons praying for new and districts to be organized. On motion, the petition was referred to a Se-The bill from the Senate relating to an extension of Jepthro Wood's plough patent, was re-

Many unimportant bills were read and Tee message of the President refu mation relative to the mission of Mr. Shi dell t Mexico was taken up and discussed at length, without any final action, till the hour of adjourn-

ment, when the House adjourned. THURSDAY, March 16, SENATE.

At the usual hour the Vice President called dry citizens of New York, praying for the estab-lishment of a line of mail steamers from New York to Havre via Vera Cruz, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Postroads.

Mr. Mills submitted a resolution, asking the President to inform the Senate in relation to the correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and the

British Government, relative to the postal arrangements that had been entered noon.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the issuing of medals and certificates to the officers and soldiers in the army. Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill relating o making additional appropriations to supply the

Sundry slight amendments were adopted.

Sundry slight amendments were adopted.

The question being on the adoption of the mendment offered by Mr. Benton to fill the mission to Rome, which he advocated at some length.

Mr. Badger opposed the amendment as unnecessions. Mr. Crittenden deemed that the subject would

Mr. Crittenden deemed that the subject would be regarded as disrespectful to other powers to send a Minister to that place.

Without definite action thereon, the question was laid aside informally, and the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Calhoun made an able speech, and earnestly apposed the act of the President, authorizing the levying of taxes in Mexico. He declared that he should enter his solemn protest against the measure, and contended that the President had acted contrary to law and the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, followed in defence of the administration.

he administration. Mr. Berrien has the floor on this to-morrow, with the understanding that the vote on the passage of the bill will then be taken.

Mr. Bradbury moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, when on motion the Senate adjourned. HOUSE

mail contracts and all others be pri which motion an animated debate aros the participants were Measrs. Crozier, Clelland, Thompson of Ky., and M. Clelland, Thompson of Ky., and McKay. The sparring on this occasion was sparkling and enter taining. Hits were given and taken in fine style A motion to lay the subject on the table was dided by yeas 93, nays 78, when on motion the

FRIDAY, March 17. SENATE.

At the usual hour, the Vice President called e Senate to order Mr. Badger gave notice that on to-morrow extension of the franking privilege to Mr Clay.

Mr. Clarke introduced a resolution calling the President for information relative to the deatches forwarded to the consul at Monterey, in California, during November, 1845, by Capt. Gil-espie, which were destroyed before entering the

city of Vera Cruz. Mr. Hannegan offered an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted, leaving it discre-tionary with the President to reply thereto.

the President for information relative to the corsolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Ten Regiment Bill was taken up.

Mr. Berrien ably and eloquently opposed the passage of the bill, and denounced the object of its passage as intended to operate upon the fears of the Mexicans, and to force a cession of terri-

Mr. Foote called the gentleman to order, for lluding to the subject which had been under iscussion in the Senate while engaged in exec-Mr. Berrien replied that he only alluded to the

message of the President of the United States, and would affirm what he had previously said. The chair being called upon to decide if the gentleman was in order, decided that he was. Mr. Berrien then proceeded with his argument. HOUSE. In the House the Speaker announced as the first business in order, the resolution previously

offered, to print 100,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, A very lengthy debate sprang up. SATURDAY, March 18,

SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called to order and after some unimportant business, the Sen ate, on motion of Mr. Ashley, went into executive

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went House from N. Y., and having passed the usual nto Executive session on a message from the resolutions, the Senate adjourned without further

In the House, Mr. Hunt announced the death of Mr. Holley, member from New York. The cus-tumary resolutions were passed, and the House ad-MONDAY, March 20.

SENATE. At the usual hour, the Vice President calls Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley.
Agreeably to notice, Mr. Badger introduced

bill which was read a first and second time by the factory 22 cts. consent, and referred. It related to the extension of the franking privilege.

On motion the bill providing for deficiencies in CATTLE.—Sale the revenue was taken up.

The amendment offered by Mr. Benton, after

On motion, the Senate adjourned HOUSE. In the House, Mr. Sawyer moved to take up the secuts.

On motion the usual number of copies were or-On motion of Mr. Vinton the Indian appropriaon hill was taken up.

Mr. Henley denounced the Choctaw School item for Col. R. M. Johnson's benefit as a franct. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas pronounced the charge

as basely false.

Great confusion prevailed in the House for some time. Order was finally restored and the discussion resumed. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day week. TUESDAY, March 21,

SENATE. At the usual hour, the Vice President called the Sundry petitions and memorials were presented On motion, it was ordered that 1500 copies the correspondence with this Government and England, relative to the slave trade, be printed. On motion of Mr. Yulee, it was ordered that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to en-

quire into the expediency of establishing a Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill to sup aly the deficiences in the revenue, which was Mr. Badger offered to amend by striking out the Several Senators participated in the incidental iscussion which sprang up.
A substitute was offered to the effect of estab

shing a resident minister at that place. The question was taken by year and nays and decided in the negative by year 19; nays 23. The question pending being the motion of Mr. Butler to re-commit the bill, which was decided in the negative by year 19; nays 23.—

After sundry slight amendments the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adsormed. In the House, Mr. Clingman rose to a privilege question, and moved to reconsider the vote ta-ken yesterday, ordering the printing of the corres-pondence of Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist with the

ministration. He remarked that the corres-ministration had been garbled, and he was opposed to its publication in its present form; he wished to lay the whole or none before the people. He for one, was unwilling to sanction the act of the administration in withholding any portion of the correspondence by sanctioning the publication o. the garbled correspondence.

Jacob Thompson, then followed in defence of the Administration, relative to the correspondence.

Mr. Haskell replied, commenting with severity upon the conduct of the Administration, in regard Mr. McLean replied to Mr. Haskell's remarks, efending the Administration, and assailed the Whigs.

Mr. Haskeil again spoke. He speaks too often, and therefore is is to command that attention which is paid to those who speak but seldom.

Mr. Clingman rejoined in a few brief remarks, when Mr. Inge obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called

rent members, relating to various sub-

jects, and referred.

Mr. Yulee, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired list.
Also, a bill providing for the purchase of Amerian hemp for the use of the Navy. Several Senatom participated in the incidental scussion which sprang up.
Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military

Affairs, gave notice that he should call up the

Volunteer bill, so, soon as the loan bill was dis-

Several petitions and memorials were pre-

The President has signed the bill for the relies of the heirs of Paul Jones.

Mr. Atherion moved to take up the bill provi ding for an additional loan, which was agreed to. An amendment was offered, requiring that the bills should be opened publicly by the Clerk of the House, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors of the Senate were opened, and on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cummins, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a resolution, expressive thy of the United States for France.

thy of the United States for France.

Objections were made to the motion.

The House then took up the order of the day, M. Clingman's resolution pending, to reconsider to yote on publishing the correspondence of General Scott and Mr. Trist.

The resolution of Mr. Clingman, after conserable discussion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Vintou the House proceed to consider in Committee of the Whale, the dian Appropriation bill, and after some line spetherein, the committee rose without final act thereon, and the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

REMARKS. The market has continued, through vailed for several weeks previous. We hear of but little if any variation in the rates of the principal articles of our trade, with the exceptions of Coffee and Tobacco, which have improved, the first slightly, and the latter very matertally. In fact this is fast becoming the great Western mart for the sale and inspection of Tobacco. The quality of the new crop is greatly improved in comparison settle the old, and the cultivation of it is much more strictly at tended to this season than it has been heretofore. And ceived, although but very little of a strictly prime quality and Provision trade remain duli at quotations, with but

ter feeling is manifest than has heretofore prevailed. to unsettle the markets for the present, as some article will meet with a limited demand, while for others there is likely to be an increased isquiry, for we leare that-the continent of Europe is on the verge of a general war. Several of the most important portions of it are already embroiled, and unless amicable adjustments are speedily The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the resolution made, war must inevitably ensue, and trade and commerce will in consequence be sensibly affected. Contour, our great staple, it is more than probable, will be but little wanted, while for Provisions and Produce there spondence between Mr. Bancroft and the Bri- would be an increased demand. The French contract tish government, which was agreed to, and the for Kentucky Tebacco will probably be void, and the demand for the present uncertain and restricted The money market continues unchanged and is in

> outparitive easy condition, with but little variation in the sales of discount and exchange. We have had no treezing weather this week, and we understand that the late frosts have not materially injured the fruit trees. During the latter por tion of the week we have had consider neavy rain, which extended itself pretty generally along the course of the river to its source, and caused it to again commence rising, and there, is now upwards of 6g feet water on the Falls. The rates of freights continue favora-BAGGING AND ROPE.-There is but very little enqui-

tions. We quote sales in light lots at 12x13c for bagging and Siasic for rope, according to terms, quality, & The receipts this week have amounted to 513 pieces and 710 coils. The shipments are 354 pieces and 626 coils. The amount of stock of each on hand is 16,397 nieces, and

ores, at \$9 90a3 00; sales from the country at 75 cents ner hookel. BROOMS.-Best Shaker are worth \$2, and comm-

\$1 10 to \$1 20 per dozen. BAPLEY .- Is bought at 45a50c BEESWAX .- We quote at 19a20c from the country COTTON AND COTTON VARNS -The market is

Sales of Cotton Yarns in lots at 62, 72, and 82 cents per dozen, for the different numbers. Sales to the city trade and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off. CORDAGE .- Prices stationary, and sales made every day at the for tar and oiled Cordage. Manilla Cordage

cents per bushel-delivered. Pomeroy Coal we quote ail, at 10alic per bushel. CANDLES .- Best Sperm is searce at 35a38 cts, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9a10 cts. Star Candles from

Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 254 the Committee on Foreign Relations sice Mr. considerable discussion was rejected by year 13, \$1 50; Calves for year \$2 to \$4. Cown and Calves \$15 small. We quote light sales from stores, of W. R. at 7a

bill previously introduced by him, providing for the bringing home those who had died in Mexico durin: the war.

Mr. Hackell spoke against the bill and denounced the proposition as being characterised with humbuggery. He thought it far better to pension the widows of the dead if an to expend money in bringing home their bodies.

At the close of his speech a message was announced from the President, communicating to the House the correspondence of Mr. Trist and Gen. Scott with the government.

On motion the usual number of copies were or-

\$3 50m\$1 00 per box. Sales of new Dried Apples at 600 FEATHERS. -Sales brisk from the country at 260.; les from stores at 25:25c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market is but lightly supplied with these articles, and in consequence prices are maintained despite of the universal duliness elsewhere.— We quote Flour at \$1 500 to loss from store and the

We quote Flour at \$1 5000 00 in loss from store and the mills, retail sales at \$1 75, fiell/vered. Buckwheat Flour we quote at 250, per ib. We quote sales of Wheat to the mills at 75500 per bushel. Sales of Corn from waggons at 28,300 retail sales at 350. Oats we quote at scarce at 28,350 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—The market for Groceries continues

No per 100 lbs.

HOPS-Western are worth the per ib; Eastern, baled HEMP. There is a fair inquiry for the supply of the

he very best quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the fac-MACKEREL-We quote No. 1 in bbls. at \$12; half No. 7; No 2 in bbls. \$9 50, half bbls. \$5 25; No. 3 South

bbis. 7; No 2 in bbis. 3 bbis. at \$6 70a\$7.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.

Philadelphia EDGAR SERDMAN DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

ONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Furniture, Chimne of the House, which was adopted.

Mr. Atherton advised speedy action on the loan bill, as it was intended to advertise for bids.

Mr. Webster has the floor for to-morrow, on March, 18, 1848.—3m.

> ISAAC PUGH & CO., No. 118, Cheanat Street-PHILADELPHIA.

Rorders, Have always on hand, as large an assortesent as any in the city, of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. IRA BURDSALL

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K.
LOVISVILLE:
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full an
ortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manufactured by ortment of the patter red by sept 15, 1847—ly

re for these articles, and the market remains dull at quote

BEANS,-Sales of several lots by the barrel, from

In the Senate, the House bill for the purpose of raising \$16,000,000 loan for the purpose of supplying the deficiences of the revenue, was reported, with sundry except the revenue, was revailing quotations for all fair qualities, some finer qualities are held a little higher, and very inferior lots sell much lower. The stock on hand is quite ample.

The receipts of Cotton Yarns have been fair this week

> quote at 16-19-COAL .- The supply of Pittsburgh at the Creek is quite fair. Best Pittsburgh is retailing at the river, at 12a124

> COTTON BATTING .- There is no change, and w quote as before, say 12:13c. CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from 3t to 4t per cwt.

7% cts; retail sales at 7% Sc; inferior lots are selling at ta DRY GOODS.—Considerable sales of seasonable Goods

GROCERIES.—The market for Groceres continued to be very well supplied, and prices are about the same as they were at the close of last week. We hear of sales of 375 hags of Rio Coffee at 75075c, for ordinary to fair qualities; retail sales at 7505c. The sales of N. O. Sugar, have been quite light at 1505c, according to quality; retail sales in barrels at 1505c. Sales of Plantation Molasses at 25525c in lots. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 35852c. Java. Coffee is held at 11a15c. St. Domingo and Havana at 78

Coffee is held at Halls. St. Domingo and Havana at 7a 74c. Havana Sugar in boxes, we quote at 5ass: Loaf Sugar in boxs at 9a 12c for the different qualities. Rice by the tierce we quote at 14a6s, in keep at 66c.

GLASS.—Sales of 8 by 10, country manufacture in lots, and retail at Saat. Pithsburgh manufacture, Stat 5d sales of 10 by 12 at Saids larger sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 in lots; sales to the country are made at a small edvance on our quotations.

GINSENG.—Duil at 25c.

HAY—Sales of baled Timothy from the river at \$10.76 at 100 per ton. Retail sales from shares at 65c, per 100 lbs.

Sales of loose Hay from the country in waggons at 60c per 100 lbs.

various factuates, but the receipts are quite light. We quote a sale of 5 tons dew rotted, but year's crop, at \$4 50 per cwt. Sales of new, which is generally dark, is loose lots at \$4.54 25 per cwt. A bright let, suitable for Eastern markets, sells at \$4.56 per cwt. The receipta are light. The rates from stores \$56.500 per cwt. for laid dew-rotted, of the old crop.

1RON—We have no change to notice. We quote har the content of the conte

IRON-We have no change to notice. We quote bar at Jack. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$20x\$50; hot blast, \$28x30 per for.

INDIGO-For the best Carraccas Indigo, \$6a1 00 per lb. by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER Skirting 22x20c; Sole Leather \$15a\$20; Upper do \$24a\$30 per doz.; Calf Skira \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridle Kipa \$21 to 30; and Harness \$20x20c.

LEAD-Figs is worth 4jc, by the ton, and Bar 4k.—Light sales of Kentucky Lead in pigs at ic.

MADDER-Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c in the

Oil.S .- We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60c. Linseed do. 50 to 60c. per gallon; Tarners' do. from \$17 to \$2f per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1 25 per gallon. ONIONS— are worth \$1 10 per bbl. at the river, and PROVISIONS.—There is but little lighing in the Provision market, but there appears to be a better feeling manifested for packed means. We hear of sales of Mean and Prime Pork at \$8, and \$6a6, 50, the latter prices for Prime packed without heads. Sales of good Bacon from wagons at life, for bog-round. Retail sales from stores at \$450c, for Hams, and lightly, for Shoulders. The receipts are fair. Sales of Lard from the country at biable. Sales of Lard from pork nouses at 54c, for No. 2, and 5c, for Prime in bots; good Leaf Lard in kegs from pork-house is held at \$c.

WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.
ELIAS SEITH, 142 Names street, New York.
JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th ste.

TAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, EV., MARBLE WORK.

All of which will be sold on the most remunable to Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are par arly invited to call.